ever and over with him in the dust, until the two cousins had assisted Marie to get down and escape. When the hayor arose he found only Zoe waiting for him in the sarriage. Extraordinary hubbub was occasioned by the reatment of the unfortunate Mayor. The young noblemen are indicted for abduction, and M. de Couridone for

It is frequently found that soils the most and prove in the end the richest to cultivate. An illustration of this is found in the work which is going on smong the poor of this city for the instruction of young drls in useful arts, particularly in the duties of the household. At one of the mission houses a system has been evolved which goes by the expressive, awkward, name of the Kitchen Garden, having for its object the training of the children scientifi-cally in the duties of the housemaid, and its apostles have been teaching it at much specifice of time and convenience for many months. Its good effects in bringing order and a new element of taste and happiness into the houses of the poor are already manifest, and the system now gives promise of produc-ing excellent trained, cheerful, and houset girls, for ing excellent trained, cheerful, and houset girls, for household service in the near future. It is true that the floors of New-York are probably not to be swept in the future to arise upon the piano from Verdt and Flolow, as they are in the lessons of the Kitchen Garden, but the admirable cheerfulness of the school bids fair to survive in the lives and efficiency of its graduates. The idea is worthy of more general attention.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The closing concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society, of which the public rehearsal will be beld to-day, promises to be one of the greatest perform ances ever given under the auspices of the society. The ance ever given under the auspides of the sectory. In programme is one of unusual grandeur; the orchestra has been raised to the noble proportions of 112 players; and the conductor and his men are full of an enthusiasm and ambition which can hardly fall to lead to the most bril-

MR. PINNER.

Mr. Max Pinner announces an extremely interesting bill for his plane-forte recital to-morrow, and we learn that the concert excites an exceptional degree of interest among connoisseurs.

THE OPERA.

The audiences at the operatic performances in Booth's Theatre have continued to be large all the week, and the principal artists have been received with much popular favor. The most interesting representa-tion was probably that of "Aida," on Wednesday, when Mme. Marie Rôze gave full play to her dramatic style in the title role. The Radames, however, of Mr. Graff was

ing part song, with the accompaniment of a rocal quartet, by Appel, "Ye Eyes of Melting Blue." Miss Beebe sang Taubert's song, "Praise of Spring, admirably, with facile execution and careful, finished delivery. Mr. Baird sang an excellent song by Dudley Buck, "Expectancy," and Mr. Nilsen pang, though not quite so well, a rather weird and thoroughly interesting song by Goldbeck, "Invocation." Miss Finch sang two lovely songs of Francis, and sang them wonderfully well. They were, prihaps, the pleasantest things of the evening. There were, beliefe, several glees and part-songs. s, several glees and part-songs

MUSICAL NOTES.

An amateur minstrel performance will be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, April 27, or the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. Beveral well-known amateurs will take part. The musi the whole aftair promises to be very pleasant.

A Milan correspondent writes: "Madam

Adelina Patti has sung the 'Sonnambula' twice at the Scala, and has diminished her prestige sadly, because the lowered the Rondo finale a whole tone. The theatr as been badly attended, and the managers have lost thousands of francs nightly, having to pay 10,000 france (2400) for each performance to Madam Patti and

It has been already announced that the probestra of the Vienna Opera, under the direction of Hans Richter, and Gilmore's Orchestra, from New-York, will be heard at Paris during the Exhibition. The Recue et Gazette Musicale now states that various other foreign orchestras express the same intention; among these are that of La Sesia, at Milan, conducted by Faccio, and that of the Popular Concerts, at Turin, conducted by

Mr. Gye's prospectus for his forthcoming season, in London, beginning on the 2d of April, speci-fies four novelties (two of which at least will be produced). The new works are Baron von Flotow's "Alma," which is in preparation at the Paris Italian Opera House; "Carmen," by the late French composer Bizet; "Paul et Virginie," by M. Victor Massé; and Hérold's "Pré aux Clercs" The new artists named are Miles. De Riti, Dotti and Sards, Signori Carbone and Melchi, with the début of a danseuse. Mile Zucchi. The other engagements are thelsame as those of last season, with the return of signor Bolis. One new part in "Carmen" is specified for Madam Adelina Patti, and one for Mile. Albina, as Virginia, with M. Capoul as Paul.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Senator Howe has received satisfactory indorsements of his late speech by mail. It was one of those efforts that grow more and more into favor as the public becomes more and more familiar with them —[Utica Republican (Rep.)

-[Utica Republican (Rep.)

The great mission of the Democracy in modern times is to come within one of success, and then fall at the opportune moment. They miss very narrowly at times, but, thank the Lord, they generally miss.—[Wheeling (West Vs.) Intelligencer (Rep.)

What the country now needs is rest from politics, a season of blissful inactivity, so far as politicians are concerned, and any attempt, however specious, to revive old intrigues, hatreds and anmosities will be sure to be tranght with evil consequences.—[New-Haven Resister (Dem.)]

The estimated aggregate of those so-called Southern claims is over \$200,000,000. Now, as to the amount, that is a question altogether immaterial to the really "Southern people"—Southern in heart and Southern in history. Those claims are presented by the "truly toll," who had not Southern sympathy and whose claims are as little tinetured politically with Southernism as it they were from Vermont.—[Richmond Dispatch (Dem.)

A PALPABLE DODGE. Prom The Peoria Transcript. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is doing good

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is doing good service for the cause of right, by calling attention to the voracity exhibited by Southern Representatives in Congress, in their raids on the Public Treasnry. It looks as if Southern Representatives, mindful of the Constitutional provision that no debts of the Confederacy should be assumed by the General Government, were seeking to evade the probibition under the specious piea that "improvements" were demanded. Many of the objects for which belp is now asked would not have required it but for the rebellion, and it would seem as if the States and the people of the South might well be satisfied with the lentency with which they have been treated and rest content without "improvements," at least until the country has more fully recovered from the effects of the war into which they plunged it.

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From The Albeing Journal.

The Republican party is the sole hope of the country against the grasping Southern claimants and the reckiess Northern repudiationists. It is the only bulwark against the dangerous alliance of a Solid South with the demagogism of the North. The Nation is confronted to-day not only with enormous demands upon its Treasury, but with which and lawless movements which threaten the foundations of public honor and security. There are signs and portents in the political sky which fill all thoughtful men with deep concern, if not with grave alarm. The Republican party is the one conservative force which stands as a barrier and protection against these dangers. It never had a more vital duty than that which presses upon it now; and its true policy is to proclaim the lofty cause which calls all true men to its support, and say no more than is necessary of the differences which embarrass it.

COLD COMFORT FROM A GREAT DEMOCRATIC

JOURNAL.

Pron The Cuckinsali Enquirer.

Montgomery Blair succeeded in causing the Maryiana state senate to direct the Attorney-General of that State to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to reopen the Hayes-Tilden Presidential question. Several gentlemen will be made Presidents and die before Montgomery will have an opportunity to appear as assistant counsel in that cause.

NOT YET CALM ON THE SILVER QUESTION. As General Grant, as President, signed the comage juggle of 1873, without possessing the slightest knowledge that it deprived the American people of the right to pay their debts in silver, it does not seem to be demanded of him that he should be at the trouble to Dark knowledge. bake known, now that the the right he signed away has een restored to the people, that he considers restora-ten repuliation. He is still intensely ignorant of the facts subject and that is the very best thing that can take for him.

QUESTIONING MR. SHERMAN.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON FINANCE. MR. SHERMAN CONFIDENT OF HIS ABILITY TO BE-SUME, BUT RETICENT AS TO SOME PORTIONS OF

HIS POLICY. Secretary Sherman appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee again yesterday. He was asked how he intends to get and maintain his stock of gold. He replied, generally, that it is by the sale of bonds, but he declined to state the particulars of his plan. He expressed confidence in regard to preventing a drain of gold and holding his own against the banks should they concert action against him. He also gave his views as to the probable effect of a general war in Europe.

A FEW NEW POINTS EXPLAINED.

THE SECRETARY'S STOCK OF GOLD-SILVER-THE SINKING FUND-THE BANKS.

Washington, April 4 .- The conference between Secretary Sherman and the House Committee on Banking and Currency in regard to specie payments was resumed to-day. Mr. Ewing asked the Secretary how he expects to get the additional millions of gold which he requires by the 1st of July, 1879. Secretary Sherman-You must see that for me to state too clesely what I propose to do might prevent me from doing what I expect to do, and therefore I will answer your question just as far as I think you will say I ought to go. I answer mainly from the sale of bonds. Indeed, in the present condition of the revenue, we cannot expect much help from surplus revenue except so far as that surplus revenue may be applied to the payment of greenbacks and to the redemption of fractional currency in aid of the sinking fund. To that extent I think we an and of the sinking fund. To that extent I think we can rely upon revenue enough to retire the United States notes redeemed under the Resumption Act, so that I would say that we can get the fifty millions of gold additional by the sale of bonds. As to the kind of bonds that I would sell, and as to how I would sell them, etc., I ought not to say anything on that subtent at any soul began to the fact that any series here are the first subtent at any series here. that subject at present, because you ought to allow me, as an executive officer in the exercise of a very delicate discretion, free power to act as I think right at the moment, helding me responsible for my action afterward. As to what bonds I will sell, or where I will sell them, or how I will sell them, as that is a discretionary power left with the Secretary, I ought not to decide that now, but to decide it as the cases arise.

Mr. Ewing-I understand you to say, in your interview

with the Senate Committee, that you would have to rely upon the natural currents of trade to enable you to sellwith the Senate Committee, that you would have to rely upon the title role. The Radames, however, of Mr. Graff was an unsatisfactory substitute for the earlier personation of that part by Sig. Frapolli. Te-night Miss Kellorg will have her benefit, presenting a medley of selections from various operas.

ENGLISH GLEES.

There was another evening of English Glees at Chickering Hall last night, and though there was nothing very new or striking about the programme, the performance was, as it is the wout of the performance, the performance was, as it is the wout of the performance of this club to be, very pleasant and interesting. They are a set of singers who always do what they undertake very smoothly and well, and in such wise that it is hard for any one to listen to their work without decided enjoyment; and last night they did quite as well as the joyment; and last night they did quite as well as the joyment; and last night they did quite as well as the porman. Among the best numbers was a trio by Henry Bmart. "Queen of the Night," which was admirably sang by Misses Beebe and Finch and Mr. Alken. Then a rio of men's voices sang that famous old Canon of Byrd's, "Non nobis, Domine," and a clever little such Messrs. Woodruff and Baird sang a charming part song, with the accompaniment of a proceal quartet, by Appel, "Ye Eyes of Melting Blue." Miss Beebe sang Taubert's song, "Praise of Spring," Miss Beebe and if the silver is maintained at par with gold, and if the United States notes are below per with gold, we cannot discriminate in favor of any class of creditors; we would, therefore, have to hold silver at par with gold until we either have enough to pay everything with it, or until the legal-tender notes are practically at per with gold and silver. That is a matter over which I have no more control than any other citizen. **As a matter of course it being a great discretionary power which von have invested in the office I will be very careful to exercise that powers on as to carry out in good faith the law, as Congress has passed it, and that law, I think, contemplates that gold, sfiver and paper shail be all brought on an equivalency.

A CUESTION AS TO THE SIXKING FUND.

A QUESTION AS TO THE SINKING FUND. Coming to the question of the sinking fund, about which so much had been said in the last conference, Mr. Ewing put several questions to the Secretary, the object being to discover if any law officer of the Government, or any Secretary of the Treasury, had given a written opinion that the sinking fund was to be composed merely of surplus revenue in construction of that section of the Revised Statutes which says that the income from customs shall b applied, first, to the interest on the public debt, and second, to the sinking fund.

Secretary Sherman-I can only say to you that estab-ished custom, as well as the theory of our Government, ould seem to require that any sinking fund provide for the extinguishment of the debt cannot be applied until after all current demands upon our revenues are paid. Otherwise, the Treasury would be bankrupt whenever there was a temporary failing off in the reve nue. For instance, the law which you read to me, and which I helped to frame (the law of 1862), providing for the sinking fund, sets aside the receipts from cus toms to pay 1 per cent of the debt. Now, although that was the law, just as mandatory as -you have read it (requiring the sinking fund to be maintained at 1 per ent), the sinking fund was never opened, nor could be during the war. The pledge was never carried out

until the old floating debt was mainly refunded.

Mr. Ewing-That was covered by the blanket of war Mr. Ewing—That was covered by the blanket of war necessity.

Secretary Sherman—Not at all. That matter was presented to Congress frequently on the ground that it was impossible to maintain a sinking fined until there was an excess of revenue over expenditure, and so it continued until I myself complained of it after the war was over, insisting that while that was right during the war, it should not apply after peace, and we therefore carried through Congress a provision for the sinking fand so that the money might be applied, so much every year, in pursuance of the old Act of February, 1862, and so it continued to be carried out until the revenues fell below the expenditures so as to make it impossible to pay the current expenses of the Government and to pay the sinking fund at the same time. Thus from the necessity of the case, any Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to pay the current demands on the revenue before he paid the sinking fund, just as the manager of a rail road would be bound to pay his hands and furnish the fuel to run his locomotives before he would pay the interest on the first bonded debt.

CONCERNING A DRAIN OF GOLD.

CONCERNING A DRAIN OF GOLD. After the exhaustion of this point, Mr. Ewing put this question to the Secretary: " In case of a drain of gold from the Treasury, what measures would you resort to in order to check it ? I mean after resumption ?

Secretary Sherman-The Treasury ought to be strong that the thing would check itself. You can scarcely imagine in the probabilities of business, that with no outstanding liabilities that are not covered by actual cash on hand, except the \$300,000,000 of legal tender notes, the drain upon the Government would be so great as to exhaust the reserve of \$120,000, 000. That proposition is all based, not upon the fact that \$120,000,000 would pay \$300,000,000-we all know that is not so-but upon the fact that it is impossible to gather together United States notes and to present them in such a mass and in such a continuous stream, and that the very effort to do so would raise the value of United States notes. Their convenience is so great and the necessity for them so apparent, that such an effort would at once bring them up to par in gold. I think that a drain of nve, ten, fifteen, or twenty millions would at once tend to bring up the value of greenbacks until they were at

par in gold, and then there would be no object at all in drawing them out. Mr. Ewing—Alter resumption the greenback must re-main at par in gold as long as the Treasury maintains re-

Secretary Sherman—Certainly; and while they are at par in gold they will not be presented to any considera-ble expent. ble exient.

Mr. Ewing—Of course, if there was an established difference of , per cent, or of ½ of 1 per cent, between gold
and greenbacks, the Treasury would be broken pretty

ference of . per c.m., versuary would be broken pretty quick.

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir, or a quarter of 1 per cent; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Ewing—Therefore, after resumption, greenbacks must necessarily be at par with gold, so tong as the Secretary is able to maintain resumption. New, I am supposing a case of aram of gold from the action of foreign creditors, or from any other cause; and want to knew what means you would resort to to check it.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think it would be necessary to resort to any means; but if it were necessary to devise some means, I would resort to such as have been adopted in other countries—the temporary suspension of specie payment. That is a question for Congress. The British Bank Act, which is so often quoted as the standard, makes no provision for anspension. There is no legal suspension of payment in England, nor does our law make in provision for it. If the Government should meet such an adverse state of circumstances as to make suspension absolutely necessary, the Government would necessarily have to take the r-sponsiolity of it, leaving Congress to determine whether the circumstances justified it. That has always been ac. ment would necessarily have to take the responsibility of it, leaving Congress to determine whether the circumstances justified it. That has always been so. **

Mr. Phillips—Then do you think that the Becretary of the Treasury has power to suspend speets payment!

Secretary Sherman—No. sir, but if demands were misde upon the Treasury which the Secretary could not pay unless he was to pay them out of his own pocket, he

would have to stop paying. That is all there is about it.

Mr. Ewing—Where short of the point of your actual inability to go farther, would you feel at liberty to stop! Secretary Sherman.—That I cannot state. That will not occur in my time if you give me now such a reserve as I mention, and it will not occur at all in your time or in my time, in my judgment. But we cannot anticipate what the future will bring forth. We do not know but what we may be involved in war, which would compel a suspension of payment, and we do not know what might be the effect of war in Europe.

Mr. Phillips—I was going to ask you on that very point. Would not a general war in Europe result in raising the price of gold!

Secretary Sherman—Wise men differ very much upon that. I think that a general war in Europe would give such a demand for our agricultural products and for every thing that we produce and sell that it would probably inspire confidence and there would be less danger.

Mr. Phillips—Might it not raise the price of gold as compared with currency!

The Chairman—Or might it not have the effect of send-

Mr. Phillips—Might it not raise the price of got at open pared with currency!

The Chairman—Or might it not have the effect of sending our bonds here!

Secretary Sherman—We are not bound to pay for our bonds unless they are due.

Mr. Ewing—But banks and others that hold gold would be tempted to buy bonds and the gold would go out.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think so. I have shown you now in these figures that with such a reserve as I have mentioned the Government of the United States is stronger for resumption than the Bank of England.

I have mentioned the Government of the United States is stronger for resumption than the Bank of England.

Mr. Ewing—Is now, sir!

Secretary Sherman—No: I say will be if you give us the roserve I mention. It will then be stronger than the Bank of England.

"" With that \$50,000,000 additional (making our reserve \$130,000,000 of \$140,000,000 of out the Bank of England.

"" With the fact that our notes are of universal credit and are distributed throughout this great extent of country and among 40,000,000 of people, with the fact that \$70,000,000 of our notes are now in the Preasury not likely to be called upon, and with the act that the banks have to take care of \$70,000,000 more, which they cannot run in upon us without sunjecting themselves to the violation of the law of their creation, with their notes absolutely secured by United States notes—if we cannot maintain specie payment, then it is impossible to maintain specie payment on a paper circulation. "" But suppose that I am instakers suppose that your fears are well grounded, and that I are oversauguine, as some people say I am; still Congress will meet in December, and then the question will be so apparent to every man that if the Resumption Act cannot be carried out, I shall come to Congress and say that I nave been mable to accamulate this reserve, or that an adverse state of circumstances has arrsen and that I am meable to do what the Resumption Act requires of me.

Mr. Ewing—But in the meabling the country is on the rack and torture of preparation for impractical resumption."

rack and torture of preparation for inspractical resumption?

Secretary Sherman—There you are mistaken. The process foward resumption is not a harsh process. What is harsh and what has been of great weight apon the people has been the effect of extreme paper inflation, resulting in the panie of 1873, sixteen or eighteen months before the passage of the Resumetion Act. Last Summer, when a accumulated \$50,000,000 of gold, and was going on refunding the debt, every sign of propierity was increasing and business was getting better.

Mr. Ewing—If the Resumption Law had never been passed, the country would have revived from the panie of 1873 during the year 1875.

Secretary Sherman—You and I, no doubt, differ very homestly on that point.

IS THERE DANGER FROM THE BANKS ? Mr. Hartzeil-Does the mere fact that the Govern-ment will, on the 1st of January, be able to redeem all Beent with on the said of small states in the legal-tender notes bring us of itself to specie resumption for I s that what we mean by specie resumption f

Borf Is that what we mean by specie resumption I

Secretary Sherman—I mean by specie resumption, not
the payment of all these debts in colo, but I mean the
equivalency of these United States notes with coin, so
that the people will take paper at par with coin, and if
they want the coin, they can get it. I do not suppose
that one debtar out of a hundred dollars of generateks
will be presented for redemption.

Mr. Hartzell—The National banks are close corporations as I universtand, and there is a general understanding between them on all questions affecting their intercests, as we dud by their unanimity in applying for a repent of the bank lax.

Secretary Sherman—Mr. Chittender, here

notes.

Mr. Ewing-In legal tender notes I

V. a. in legal tender notes

The conference lasted over three hours, the Secretary showing no abatement of confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain resumption.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

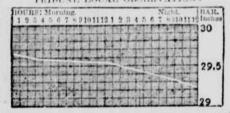
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Past 24 Hours.

Washington, April 5, 1 a.m.-The baroneter is lowest in the Middle States and New-England. It is highest in the West Gulf States and rising in Manitoba. Ram has generally fallen in the Southern States and in New England. The temperature has risen in the Northwest and Upper Lake Region, and claewiere remained nearly stationary. Light northwest winds generally prevail. erally prevail.

For New-England cloudy weather with rain or snow, colder northeast to northwest winds and failing, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather, preceded near the coast by rain areas, northwesterly winds, rationary temperature and rising, preceded in northeast portions by failing barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram cannot be parameters are some in one city by realized inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 2t hours preceding individual. The irregular white line represents the escriptions of the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 5, 1 a. m .- A further declin of air-pressure took place yesterday, accompanied by of air-pressure took place yesterday, accompanied by threatening cloudiness. The absence, as yet, of rain or high wind during so extreme a barometric fall, is quite unusual. The temperature of the afternoon yesterday, was lower than on the preceding day. The moisture of the air is in excess.

For this city and vicinity, rainy and perhaps stormy, followed by clearing and cooler weather may be expected to-day. To-inorrow will probably be fair.

MR. AVERY'S NEW COLLECTION.

A collection of 152 pictures is on exhibition at 817 Broadway preliminary to sale at Chickering Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday. They belong to Mr. S. P. Avery, or have been consigned to him, and will sold without reserve. The largest and best pictures of the collection are by foreign artists, and are of the showy and decorative class, comprising figure groups of times long gone by, Pompelian interiors, flower and fruit pleces, costume and toilet studies, Moorish pictures, etc., the artists being all men of reputation, whose names have become known here very largely through Mr. Avery's instrumentality. There through Mr. Avery's instrumentality. There are about thirty American paintings in the collection, Mr. Church, Mr. S. R. Gifford, and Mr. Wait tredge, each being represented with pictures of good size Boughton has four characteristic works. The other specimens of the work of Americans are of small size, but they are by men who have been recognized. It is not claimed that there is as great a money value in this collection as in the Latham gallery, recently sold, but it is a striking lot of pictures, and its variety of size and topic seems to be great enough to attract attention of itself alone.

THE STARVING CHINESE.

A SUGGESTION.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIN: Inclosed find check for \$5, the result of our regular monthly Sabbath-school missionary collection taken in our school yesterday. The money is for the sufferers in China, and you will please have it forwarded.

Could the Sabbath Schools throughout the land do a better missionary work than for each school to take up one collection for this purpose? Will you not urge it? JOHN R. HUNT. Ellenville, N. Y., April 1, 1878.

[The money has been forwarded to Mr. A. A. Low, 31 Burling Slip, New-York, to whom we recommend that all similar contributions be sent .- Ed.1

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK IN BROOKLYN. A very large audience gathered in the A very inrge andience gathered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, hast evening, to listen to the Rev. Joseph Cook's lecture on "Certainties in Religion." The secturer was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who alluded to Mr. Cook as a man whose thought and voice had "eveted the attention of the country for two years. Mr. Cook's lecture has been delivered before. He spoke for about two hours.

ALBANY.

DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. THE SUPPLY BILL DEBATED AND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING-THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE-RAPID TRANSIT ROADS-CHARGES AGAINST A

COUNTY JUDGE. The Supply Bill was debated in the Assembly, and, after being amended by the insertion of a few additional appropriations, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate adopted a memorial to Congress against the transfer of the Life Saving Service to the Navy Department. The Assembly Committee on Railroads reported, expressing confidence in the good faith of the managers of the rapid transit roads. Charges have been presented to the Governor against County Judge

Abram P. Smith, of Cortland County. THE SUPPLY BILL.

DEBATE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE AS-SEMBLY ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS-THE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. making appropriations of over \$6,000,000, to the surprise of every one about the Legislature, passed through the Committee of the Whole of the Assembly and was dition to and no substruction from its huge bulk. It is fortunate for the State that the Governor has the right, under a recent Amendment of the Constitution, to veto such items in the Bill as he deems improper or unnecessary. Doubtless, he will exercise the right as severely as he did last year. The Governor and Senate, in view of the expense of the trial of Dewitt C. Ellis, late Superintendent of the Banking Department, may think, while looking at the bill of \$19,516 for this service, that it would be for the welfare of the State to appoint only men of high character and ability to the great offices of the State. Superintendent Pilsbury apparently desires to furbish up and add to the strength of the prisons, and has therefore asked \$22,000 for that purpose-gomewhat of a deduction from the money carned by the convicts during the year. The first change made in the bill was made on the

motion of Mr. Parker of Chautauqua County, who moved that \$3,000 be appropriated to dredge out an inlet of Cheutau-qua Lake, so that stempbouts dan run with less danger over the spot. The venerable Mr. Alvord resisted energetically the adoption of the motion, on the ground that the commerce of the State would not be benefitted thereby, but merely a private atempost com-pany, engaged in carrying pilgrims to the Fair Point Camp-meeting grounds. The young Mr. Fish thereupon made a flank attack upon Mr. Alvord. He said Almost every member of the committee that reported it had some plan in the pudding. For instance, there was an appropriation for a swing bridge at Syracuse (the speaker looked toward Mr. Alvord), for Washington's headquarters at Newburg (looking toward Mr. Graham), for the Normal School at Oswego (looking toward Mr. De Witt C. Peck), and so on. Mr. Alverd grew purple with indignation in describing in reply Mr. Fish's lack of patriotism in alluding in the way he had done to the appropriation for Washington's headquarters. As for the swing bridge there was ground for that taunt; the swing bridge was provided for by law several years ago, and the appropriation merely carried out that law. Another political veteran followed in opposition to the proposed amendment—Mr. Erastus Brooks. He thought the County of Chantanqua ought itself to dredge Chautauqua Lake and not ask the State to do so. It was purely 'a pleasure place and not a business one. Notwithstanding their speeches, Mr. Alvord and Mr. Brooks found themselves in a small sized inhority when the vote was

taken and the amendment was adopted.

There was next a short and amusing dispute over the question whether or not Soth Green should have an appropriation made for him of \$15,000, to propagate fish.

Mr. Ringbie-Of course I acknowledge that we need flay for burby food.

Mr. Alverd-It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that the gentennial hash't eaten any flesh lately. [Loud languister.]

Seels Green obtained his appropriation. Mr. Fish then impured whether the John Kelley mentioned to the old as the sport to be employed in building a road across the Ononduga Indian Reservation was the great sachem of New York City. Mr. Alvord replied that Mr. Fish had better go back to school and learn how to spell. An appropriation of \$50,000 for the Catholia Protectory was then considered. Mr. Fish moved that the appropriation of \$50,000 for the Catholia Protectory was then considered. Mr. Fish moved that the appropriation of \$50,000 was given the institution last year, and he saw no reason for increasing the appropriation. Mr. Alvord replied that the former Attorney General, Mr. Farrefull, had given fits opinion that the hastitution was taking eare of juvenile delinquents, and could be lawfully granted an appropriation. He knew personally that it was an institution that was savi, g thousands of children from an evil Hr. There was of worther institution to the excellent hastitution. It is a part of the reformatory system of the State. It has received the approved by the Heard of Education. About ninety-five trunaits were sent there has year. The society for the Provention of Crucity to Cathorien have selected it as the best institution in which to put the children under its care; namely seven were sent to it has year. Members of the State Heard of Education. About ninety-five trunaits were sent there has year. The society for the Provention of Crucity to Cathorien have selected it as the best institution in which to put the children under its care; namely-seven were sent to it has year. Members of the State Hoard of Charities have approved of It and came before the Wavs and Members in Savor.

Mr. Profit said that he had frequently visited the institution and considered it an excellent one. He described minifely its working. Mr.

Methodist I would have the same objection.

Mr. Fish's amendment was then voted upon by a riral rock vote, and declared lost.

Mr. Halliday moved to insert \$5,000 for the Law Library at Emghanton. Adopted. Mr. Prescott moved to insert \$50,000 for the Rome Institution for Deaf Mutes. He advocated the motion at some length. Lost. Mr. Hurd moved to insert \$500 for a footbridge at Fullerst. Tonawanda. Adopted. Mr. Graham moved to increase the appropriation to the Homeopathic Avylom to \$5,500. Lost. The bill was afterward ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

REPAYING FIFTH-AVE. - MR. M'GROARTY CON-FIRMED AS HARBOR-MASTER - THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY-THE RAPID TRANSIT ROADS.

ALBANY, April 4 .- A bill for repaying Fifth-ave., from Waverly-place to Nineteenth-st., was introduced by Senator Hogan. A commission, consisting of Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, F. Agnew, George M. Van Nort, and Dr. Fordyce Barker, are to select the best pavement in the market and make a contract with the lowest responsible bidder for laying it down. The cost of the pavement is not to exceed \$4 per squard yard. The contractor is to give bonds to keep the pavement in repair for three years without expense to the city. Controller Kelly is authorized to issue bonds for the payment of the cost of the pavement at interest not exceeding 412 per cent. Senator Ecclesine introduced a bill, to-day, making it

a misdemeanor for any person to remove from any grave in any cemetery in this State, any memorial or flowers, or other tokens of affection placed on or near any such grave by the relatives or friends of any de ceased person, or any wire frame-work or urns. It is also made a misdemeanor to sell any such articles taken

The Senate passed a memorial presented by Mr Oakley, protesting against the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Sargent, transferring the control of the Life-Saving Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, and requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose such transfer. Senator Davenport, of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported in favor of the confirmation of John McGrearty as Harbor Master of the Port of

John McGroarty as Harbor Master of the Port of New-York, and on motion of Mr. Jacobs the nomination was confirmed. The Senate passed the bill amending the charter of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Senator Jacobs introduced a bill relating to the assessment of real property in Brooklyn owned by charitable corporations. It provides that any property owned by any corporation or institution as an orphan asylum or house of industry, or which has for its object the reformation of offenders, the care, support or cheating of the ske, infirm, destinute, deaf, damb or billing, shall be exempt from all assessments for local improvements or for any other purposes.

The bill to cnable the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany to resume and pessecute its business was debated in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, and, on motion of Senator Lounts, the enacting chause was striken out. In the Senate this action was agreed to.

the Attorney-General, in answer to the resolution of the House, as to the authority of the Superintendent of State, Prisons to make contracts for the labor of convicts. He states that the Superintendent has the power referred to. Ordered to be printed.

The Assembly, in evaning session, debated the bill requiring the construction of iron poles for telegraph lines. The enacting clause was stricken out in Committee of the Whole; but in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading, on motion of Mr. Astor.

As the morning session of the Assembly, a resolution offered by Mr. Nelson was adopted, instructing the Railroad Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to compel the New-York elevated railroad companies to extend their roads to the upper portion of the city; also, to inquire as to the truth of the charge that they have entered into an agreement to discontinue their tracks on certain avenues for their mutual bouefit; also, what amount of bonds and stock has been issued by them; by whom it is held; what centracts have been entered into for building their roads; with whom and upon what terms the contracts have been made.

At the evening session Mr. Prescott, from the Railroad Committee, to which was referred the resolution effered by Mr. Thain, to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary to compel the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to extend their roads above Pifty-ninth-st., New-York, submitted a written report which concludes with expressing the behef that the companies being composed of public spirited citizens, having the interests of the city at heart, intend to 40 everything in their power to complete the system of rapid transit for that city. The committee says that as soon as the double track is completed accommodation for night travel will be provided, and they recommend that commission ears at half fare, ranning from 5:30 a. m. to 7:30 a. m., and from 5 p. n. to 7 p. m., be provided. The committee says the whole subject of rapid transit should be referred back to the com mitted also a bill which amends the act under which the roads were incorporated, so as to require the running of passenger trains between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 12 o'clock midnight. It also continues the commission under the original act in existence until the completion of the railways, and connections provided for. It also prohibits the construction of a road on St. Nicholas-ave, and Seventh Avenue Boulevard, in the City of New-York, except to cross the same.

Mr. Skrunor's amendments to the Constitution providing for blennial sessions of the Legislature were discussed at the evening session of the Assembly. They met with a strong opposition from Tammany members, and progress was flually reported if order to save their from defeat.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL-WHAT CANAL EMPLOYES ARE TO BE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD, AND WHAT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. ALBANY, April 4 .- At the meeting of the Canal Beard, to-day, Superintendent of Public Works Clark reported adversely to the claim of D. C. Frederick to be reimbursed for certain expenses incurred in defend ng suits, on the ground that the matter should properly come before the Board of Audit. The report was agreed to Attorney-General Schoonmaker reported as follows with reference to canal matters referred to him at the

Attorney-General Schoommaker reported as follows with reference to canal matters referred to him at the last appointment meeting:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, April 3, 1878.

To the Honorable the Canal Hoard:
The Attorney-General, to whom was referred certain inquiries submitted by the Auditor of the Canal Department, on the 2d of April, instant, respectfully reports: That he has not had sufficient time to examine the questions submitted, with the care required for final opinion; he, therefore, only makes a provisional report, res rving the privilege to modify his conclusions upon more mature consideration and further examination. His present conclusions are as follows:

First The Canal Board shall determine the number of superintendents to be employed and also fix the compensation of such superintendents.

Second The clerks of the collectors of canal tolls are to be appointed by the collectors as heretofore and now appointed by law, and the number of such clerks is to be designated and the salaries fixed by the Canal Board. The general reason for this is that the constitutional amendment relating to the Superintendent of Public Works evidently contemplates the separation of the cone and management by the Superintendent.

Third The power to appoint weigh-masters and their assistants, and the inspectors who though not strictly connected with the management of the evenues, seems by the constitutional amendment to be given to the Superintendent of Public Works, by the Clause requiring that officer to appoint all persons employed in the care and management of the canals, but more properly with the collection of the revenues, seems by the constitutional amendment to be given to the Superintendent of Public Works, by the Clause requiring that officer to appoint all persons employed in the care and management of the canals, solve the care and management of the canals defice the general scope of the power conferred, and indicate what is tolls and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The exceptions expressed define the general scope of the power conferred, and indicate what is miseded by the parase, "the ears and menagement of the canals." They must be held, to exclude all the appointments that were not intended to be made by the Superintended. At any rate, until provision be made by law, this is the safer construction to be applied. Respectfully submitted, A. Schoommarker, Jr., Atty-Gen. The report was accepted.

ALBANY, April 4.—Governor Robinson received, to-day, charges against Abram P. Smith, the County Judge of Cortland County. The Governor thereon sent a copy of the charges to Judge Smith, and informed him that he would give him a hearing there on Tuesday next. In response to inquiries respecting the charges, the Governor replied that he had not yet examined the papers and did not know the nature of the charges. He therefore could not say whether or not he should send them to the Senate.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

UNFAIR CONDUCT OF THE SPEAKER-DEFEAT OF THE LIBEL ACT-AN INOPERATIVE LAW-BILLS PASSED

AND INTRODUCED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, April 4 .- General complaint has been made that the Speaker and his little ring have per-sistently used unfair means to pass or defeat bills, acusurp the functions of the House by smothering bills and refusing, by various prefexts, to report them. These practices have been carried on to a shameful extent, and legislation has in this way been dictated or controlled by the lobby whose headquarters are in the Speaker's

room.

Dominie Robiuson's bill relative to libel, which requires change of venue to the county where the paper accused of libel is printed-very nearly a copy of the New-York statute-coming up on its third reading, Mr. De Witt, who has placed every obstacle in the way of the bill, moved to lay it over until the afternoon. Robinson suddenly arose to object, when the Speaker, not recognizing him, declared that the bill was laid over. Messrs. Robinson, Pierson, and Jackson protested against this rapid ruling, and, after a sharp tilt, the Speaker recalled his action, and the bill was taken up and read. Mr. De Witt made an argument against the bill. Dominie Robinson made one in its support. He characterized the present libel law as barbarous. Under it a man can be punished in every county in the State for the same libel. He could not understand how any man could vote to continue such an outrageous law. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Harris, Jackson, Salmon, Deacon Steele and Speaker Egan, the latter making a violent speech (while in the chair) against the bill, which was lost by a vote of 25 ayes to 23 nays.

Before the vote was announced, the absentees (twelve in number) were called only twice, and Messrs. Robinson and Jackson asked to have them called again, but the Speaker refused, and ordered the Clerk to announce the vote, Messrs, Robinson and Jackson thereupon handed in the following written protest against the Speaker's decision :

Speaker's decision:
We hereby protest against the arbitrary ruling of the
Chair on the final passage of Assembly Bill No. 387, by
refusing to have the absentees called, as we believe he
should have done when requested.

Messrs. Mathews and De Witt objected and the

Speaker declared it laid on the table. This caused loud expressions of dissatisfaction, and at the noon recess the conduct of the Speaker was severely denounced, especially when it was discovered that the Speaker cially when it was discovered that the Speaker and De Witt had planned together to defeat the bill. The present libel law is too powerful a whip in the hands of the State House Ring to be surrendered without a struggle. While the bill was under consideration, two prominent, State officers were on the floor of the House, lobbying to defeat it. At the afternoon session, Mr. Deacon moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Assembly Bill No. 389, which is very similar to Dominine Robinson's bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Senator Sewell's bill reorganizing and establishing a State Insbriate Asymm at Vineland, was lost. Mr. sewell presented petitions in favor of the bill from the merchants and business men of Trenton, from bank presidents and citizens of Newark, from the hotel keepers and wine and liquor dealers in Jersey City; from the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, and from the Baptist Association of the State. Despite all this the bill was defeated, all the Democrats voting in the negative. The general Excise Bill was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

Mr. Hobart's supplement to the Usury law, coming up in the Senate on its second reading, caused a long discussion. Repeated amendments were offered and voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. This bill excepts from the operations of the 6 per cent law existing contracts or the renewal of the same. It is now believed that the bill will pass both Houses.

Senator Rabe introduced an act respecting assessments for constructing sewers or continuation of sewers ruanuing through adjoining cities. It provides that the assessments shall be laid proportionately to the benefits received upon the property so benefited. It is a general law in form, covering the Favine Road Sewer Act, which, being special, is believed to be defective. Speaker De Witt had planned together to deand

sessiments and to make the property so benefited. It is a general law in form, covering the Eavine Road Sewer Act, which being special, is believed to be defective. Speaker Egen introduced a bill in relation to licenses and

for its object the reformation of offenders, the care, support or education of the sick, infirm, destinue, deaf, damb or blind, shall be exempt from all assessments for local improvements or for any other purposes.

The bill to enable the Atlantic Matual Life Insurance Company of Albany to resume and possecute its business was debated in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, was debated in Committee of the Whole of the Senate, and, on motion of Senator Loomits, the enacting clause was stricken out. In the Senate this action was agreed to.

When the Assembly journal was read this morning Mr. Brocks called attention to the fact that it contained a record of the members who had voted themselves and reporters 1,700 copies of the ruliroad reports, at \$2.50 reporters 1,700 copies of the ruliroad reports, at \$2.50 reporters 1,700 copies of the relificad reports, at \$2.50 reporters 1,700 copies of the relificad reports, at \$2.50 reporters 1,700 copies of the relificad reports, at \$2.50 reports,

act authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to employ an assistant at a salary of \$1,000; act relative to the Mechanics' Lien Law; act giving the Chancellor control over savings banks that may become insolvent, etc.

The general redistricting bill was signed, last night, by the Governor. He also signed Mr. McDonaid's bill making the aldermanic district lines conform to the Assembly lines, and providing for an election of all municipal officers on Thesday next. It has since been discovered that the act is inoperative, as the redistricting bill does not go into effect until July next.

Novel): Oh, if this tale were only true, and I were heroine!-Kate: What! with her persecutions, misery!-Laura: Ah! but then, dear, remember does get a husband after all!-[Funny Folks.

Mistress to young servant girl: "Nomad, I told you to come at 8 o'clock."—Nomad: "Yes'm, I asked 'cm't home, and they said it was eight."—Mistress: "Yes, but you knew that it was later."—Nomad: "Yes'm, I know'd 't was not so, but I thought I'd take their word for it."

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED..... Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Richwood, City Point and Norfolk, with mase, and pass, to Old Dominion Steamship ompany.
Ship Ne Pins Ultra, Borden, London Peb. 12, and 45 days
rom the Lale of Wight, with mose, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co
have middle passage and had variable weather.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]

COTTON MARKETS.

COTTON MARKETS.

Audusta, April 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9's 39 5st.; Low Middling, 9's 39 5st.; Low Middling, 9's 39 5st.; Good Ordinary, 8'se.; receipts, 142 batterious, 419 bates, 10 bates, 11,850 constwine, 40 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 11,850

Science Continue, 40 baies; sales, 110 baies; stock, 11,859
Boston, April 4.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 103c.; Low Middling, 15.c.: Good Ordinary, 9c.; net recepts, 150 baies; stross, 2,104 baies; stock, 10,646 baies.
CHARLESTON, April 4.—Cotton steadler: Middling, 103c.; Low Middling, 194210c.; Good Ordinary, 84,29c.; CHARLESTON, 291 baies; sales, 400 baies; stock, 18,752 baies.
CENTINEATI, April 4.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, 103c.; Low Middling, 149c.; Good Ordinary, 83c.; recepts, 11 baies; shipments, 1,022 baies; sales, 328 baies; stock, 8,740 baies, GALTESTOS, April 4.—Cottor duil; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 83c.; net receipts, 685 baies; exports constwise, 161 baies; sales, 680 baies; stock, 34,811 bales.

ales.
LOUSYHLE, April 4.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 10 se.
MEMPHIS, April 4.—Cotton steader: Middling, 10 se.
63 bales; shipments, 2,368 bales; sales, 1,000 bales;

Nouroll. April 4.—Cotton firm: Middling, 10c.: not receipts, 1,554 tubes; exports coastwise, 1,710 bales; sizes, 175 bales; atock, 22,734 bales.
FigliaDELPHIA, April 4.—Cotton dull: Middling, 10³4c.; Low Middling, 10³4c.; Good Ordinary, 9³4c.; not receipts, 511 bales; gross, 580 bales; sales, spinters, 455 bales; stock, 15,299 bales.
Savannag, April 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9³4c.; Good Ordinary, 8³4c.; net receipts, 395 bales; gross, 473 bales; gross, 475 bales; gross, 475 bales; gross, 475 bales; gross, 475 bales; coastwise, 905 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 31,115 bales.
Sr. Louis, April 4.—Cotton, fair demand: Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8³4c.; receipts, 420 Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8³9c.; greesper, 9³9c.; g nts, 443 bales; sales, 1,272 bales; stock, 20,643 baies.
Wilmisoros. April 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 c.; Low
Middling, 8 c.; Good Ordinary, Sc.; net receipts, 13 baies;
sales, 24 baies; stock, 2,906 baies.

A young mechanic in Singer's Sewing-Machine Works made \$6,000 in less than four weeks from an investment of \$600. Name can be furnished. Alex. Frothingham & Co., 12 Wall-st., New York, were his brokers. Send for their Weekly Financial Report—free.

MARRIED.

HOPN-PATTERSON-On Wednesday, April 3, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William A. Leonard, Frederick W. Horn to Aletta Louise, daughter of Henry A. Patterson, esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards. NORTON-CARNAHAN-In Brooklyn, I. I., at the rest dence of Ahner C. Thomas, on April 3, by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, James Norton, of Hightstown, N. J., and Ada Rowens Carnaham. J., and Adv Revenue Arabana.

OTIS-BOWMAN-At Williesbarre, on the 2d inst., by the
Rev. Henry, L. Jones, Rector of St. Stephen's Courch, El

Swell S. Otis, U. S. A., and Louise B. McAlester, daughter of
the late Colonel Alex, H. Bowman.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

DIED.

BONNER-In this city, on Tuesday evening, Jane, wife of Robert Bonner, in the 40th year of her age.

Eclatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (itev. Dr. Hall's), corner 55th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, friends are kindly requested to retrain from sending flowers.

BURTIS—At Mount Vernon. Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 3, Mrs. Martha Burtis, widow of the late Seaman Burtis, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son. Theodore W. Burtis, on 3d-ave., near 1st.st. Mount Vernon, on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 p. m.

Train leaves 42d-st. at 12 o'clock.

ULLIMERS—On Wednesday, April 3, Lottle, wife of J. V.

CHAIMERS—On Wednesday, April 3, Lottle, wife of J. V. Chalmers, and daughter of Dr. H. F. Bishop, of Worcester, Mass.

Prayers at the house of her uncle, J. Adams Bishop, 32 West 36th-8t, New-York, Priday morning, April 5, at 939 a. m. The remains will be taken to Worcester for intermeat. Montreal papers please copy.

DEVIN—April 4, at his residence, No. 219 East 49th-st., General Thomas C. Devin, U. S. A.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West 10th-st., on Saturday, the 6th inst, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Members of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, officers of the army and navy, numbers of the Military Order Loyal Legion, and officers of the National Guard, are respectfully invited to at-

and navy, members of the Military Order Loyal Legion, and officers of the National Guard, are respectfully invited to at-tend. Friends are requested not to send flowers. GREEN-Thursday morning, April 4, at 2 o'clock, Fanny D. Green.

o'clock.

LELAND-In this city, April 4, Eufrasia Aguilar, wife of Francis Leiand, in the 62d year of her age.

Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-ave, and 10th-st, on Sunday, 7th mat., at 1 % o'clock.

McCALLUM-In Brooklyn, April 4, of inflammation of the brain, Archie Earl, only son of Archie and Emma McCal-Funeral from his late residence, 142 Douglas st., at 1 p. m. ends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. OLDFIELD-In this city, on the evening of April 4, 1878, Sarah, wife of John Oldfield. Funeral services at 223 West 10th-st., this day (Friday), at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

OSGOOD—At Willswood Plantation, near New-Orleans, La., on Friday, March 29, Joseph Greuville Osgood. WOLFF—On Wednesday, April 3, Alma Hendricks, youngest daughter of Agnes H. and Aaron Wolff, jr., in the 4th year of her age, Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 4. East 36th-st., Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 a. m. It is par-ticularly requested that no flowers be sent.

Special Notices.

Altred Spect's
PURE
PORT GRAPE WINE,

From Iviney Arabs.

From Iviney Arabs.

MOUNT PROSPECT VINEYARDS.

The standard wine in New-York City for church communion, hospitals and especially prescribed for ladies and persons of delicate health and aged people. It is harmbass, yet very invigorating and strengthening. Sold by druggista.

Principal office and salesroom, 34 Warren st., N. Y. Blair's Pills, English remedy for dont and Rhennatism.
Box 34 Pills, #1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wil.,
lamest, N. Y. Sold by draggists.

Cherry Rice!—By Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin'
Thro the Rye." Latest and most brilliant novel, just published complete, in Tribune Novel Extra, No. 14. Price, 10
conta

Man's Mission on Earth.—A thorough Medical Treatise, indicating how Confirmed Isiabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 years' study, observation and professional practice, showing the agencies that will insure Restored Manhood, Strengthened Vilaility and sound conditions of Heasth, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 25c. (currency or postage stamps.) Address See's Museum Anatomy & Science, 1, 146 Bulway, N.Y.

can be removed. By mail, 20c. (currency of possage stamps, Address Sec; Musseum Anatom; & Science, 1, 146 Bruwar, N. Y.

Post Office Notice,—The toreign mails for the week ending SATICHDAY, April 6, 1878, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 2; h. m., for Europe, by steamship Idahe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 a. m., for France direct, by steamship Canada, via Havre, and at 1; h. m. for Europe, by steamship Adyssina, via Queenstown; on THU RS-DAY at 4 a. m., for Irreland direct, by atsamship Adyssina, via Queenstown; on THU RS-DAY at 4 a. m., for Irreland direct, by atsamship City of Brussels, via Queenstown (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamser must be socially addressed); and at 12 m. for Europe, by steamship Frisia, via Piymoula, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on vaTURDAY at 4 a. m., for Europe, by steamship Germanic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Gennay and Scotland to be forwarded by the formation of the Scotland direct, by steamship Germanic, via Glasgew in and at 11:30 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Julate, Abyssinia and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, swence and Norway. The mails for Hayti and Kingston, Jamaica, leave New York April 4. The mails for Nassun, N. P., leave New York April 5. The mails for the West Innes, via St. Thomas, also Porte Rice and Veneznein Girct, leave San Francisco April 15. The mails for China and Japan new San Francisco April 15. The mails for China and Japan new San Francisco April 15.

Post Office, New York, March 30, 1878.

Ready this Morning:

Ready this Morning! THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The issue or sa day contains ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, CHOICE EDITORIALS, HUMORS OF THE DAY,

BUSSO TURKISH WAR DISPATCHES AND GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. WASHINGTON AND OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS. Letters from Staff and other Correspondents in the Old

World and the New; A FULL PAGE OF AGRICULTURE; Reports of all the Markets, etc.

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